THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Hampton & Co.) MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 119

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EMERSON ETHERIDGE

OF WEAKLEY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. J. W. LEFTWICH.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

Hon. JOHN W. SMITH, of Shelby.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

Honorable DAN. ABLE,

Honorable W. W. COLEMAN.

State Central Executive Committee.
Colonel John Baxter, of Knox.
Hon. James Jones of Greene.
Hon. Charles B. Cameron, of Shelby.
Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, of Humphreys.
Hon. John D. Gant, of Davidson.
Hon. Wm. B. Campbell, of Wilson.
Hon. A. A. Steele, of Marshall.

Wheat is knee high in Georgia.

R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, is preparing to write a war history.

A prominent citizen of Cincinnati has been "black mailed" to the amount of $20,000.

An omnibus company in Cincinnati is required to pay $2,000 for the loss of a lady's trunk.

The American legation in Madrid is accused of smuggling goods and selling them.

They charge $14 a day for board in a Colorado town and $20 for board and lodging.

Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Virginia, has left for Rome on a temporary visit.

General Grant, at Richmond, said it was a good thing Mr. Davis was released.

Lewistown, Maine, manufactured $33,750,000 worth of cotton and woolen goods in six years.

James W. Campbell, the Virginia sheriff who hung John Brown, died three or four days ago.

Mr. John Dye, an old resident of Macon, Georgia, was killed on Wednesday afternoon, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Colonel J. W. Patterson, of Fauquier county, Va., has fallen heir to an estate of $5,000,000 in Ireland.

The Fenian leader, Roberts, has taken to delivering popular lectures on universal freedom, "admission fifty cents."

Cincinnati proposes to pump water from below the bed of the river, thus getting a finely filtrated article.

It is said that young Bennett was challenged in Paris for stroking the beard of a young Spanish grandee.

For the death of Monsieur Peronne, a French railway company has been ordered to pay Madame Peronne a sum of 60,000f and to her son 62,000f.

Governor Blaisdell has appointed J. Neely Johnson, ex-Governor of California, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Nevada, occasioned by the death of Judge Brosnan.

The Radicals are preparing to assume the ground that the Southern States shall not be admitted to the Union unless their inhabitants eat the same kind of meal that is used for food at the North.

General Grant and staff visited the battlefields arcund Richmond on the 19th. They were to go to Fortress Monroe, Sunday, where General Grant will leave his family and return to Washington.

Young Bennett has just purchased the beautiful yacht, L. Hirondelle, and re-christened her the "Dauntless," and will sail for Europe in her in June; when upon his arrival he is to be married to the second daughter of John A. Dix.

It is asserted that in New York, in certain indolent and fashionable families, men call regularly to wind up the clocks. Several jewellers keep parties for this service, and dispatch them daily on regular "beats" or "rounds."

Mr. Webster, of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., whose pardon was reported to have cost him several thousand dollars, testified before the Judiciary Committee, several days since, that it cost him $1,500, besides hotel bills.

Chief Justice Chase will go to Richmond to hold a Circuit Court if any business should come before it requiring his presence. It is certain that he intends holding court in North Carolina, one of the States included in his circuit, early in June.

An eminent spirit merchant in Dublin announces in an Irish paper that he has still on hand a small quantity of the very whisky which was drunk by George IV when that exemplary monarch was on a visit to the capital of Ireland.

Henry P. Taylor, Chief Clerk of the Merchants' Union Express Company, committed suicide, at Louisville, Sunday afternoon. He was formerly with Adams' Express Company, and from Buffalo, New York. He was about thirty-three years of age.

Under Griffin's late order in Texas, it is found that many of the freedmen are disqualified to sit as jurors. One clause of the oath prescribed is that no aid was ever given to the rebellion—few of them can say that. One was rejected because he had on one occasion given fifty cents.

Frank Woodall, an employe of the Adams Express office at Cincinnati, who recently absconded with some $1500 in money, was arrested the other day at Washington City, having enlisted in the naval service. He says he was drunk when he committed the robbery and did not know what he was doing.

Barney Quinn, of Cairo, on Monday fell from a passenger train and was instantly killed. He was accompanying a funeral to Villa Ridge, and while standing on the platform of a car and attempting to grab at some money, which was being blown away, he lost his balance and fell. The whole train passed over his body, horribly mutilating it.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 15th says: "The shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this city yesterday morning, a few minutes after nine o'clock. The vibration continued about a second and a half. The window sash and furniture in our sanctum clattered in a manner that betrayed a very considerable agitation. No damage done."

Prussia sends the most powerful cannon in existence to the Paris Exposition. It is a Krupp's rifled breech-loader of fourteen inches bore, constructed wholly of cast steel, and weighs one thousand cwt. It requires a charge of one hundred pounds of power, and projects a shot weighing one hundred pounds. Its carriage weighs five hundred pounds.

M'lle Adelina Patti has left Paris for London. On Sunday she took her farewell for the season as Rosina in the Barbiere, and introduced into the lesson scene her own very charming and exceedingly well written song, "Le Baiser d'Adieu," which was received with an uproar of applause.

The Galveston ladies are giving tableaux before crowded houses, for the benefit of the sufferers east of the Mississippi.

The Nashville *Banner* learns by telegram from New York that Major J. F. Cummings, arrested some time ago, has been discharged for want of evidence.

The sword which General Putnam carried in the first revolution is in the possession of Deacon Jonathan Kingsburg, of Livingston county, New York.

The President of the United States took a walk through the streets of Washington Wednesday unaccompanied by a guard, for the first time since that practice was inaugurated by President Lincoln.

A squad of militia, numbering some ten or twelve, under the command of a lieutenant, and comprising part of Captain Blackburn's company of loyal militia, are stationed at Lebanon.

Horace Greeley writes in a business letter to J. R. Stevens, of Rome, Georgia: "I wish the South was as free from danger in respect to famine and other evils as from confiscation."

In the Maryland Constitutional Convention, on the 18th, the Committee on the Declaration of Rights reported a bill of rights which provides, among other things, for the admission of negro testimony in the courts of the State.

Mr. Beverly Smith, Cashier of the National Bank of Petersburg, Va., was found dead in his bed on the 13th inst. A short time since, Mr. Beal Blackford, of the same bank, was also found dead in his bed.

There is on exhibition at Baltimore a small schooner rigged boat, two and a half tons measurement, twenty feet in length, designed to sail for Europe about the 20th of this month, in charge of three men and a boy. If it is successful it will be presented to the son of the Emperor of France. It is smaller than any craft which has ever attempted to cross the ocean.

Henry Gwinn, a colored man who married a white lady in Boston a few months ago, and attempted to lecture but failed to interest audiences, has gone back to his old home in Georgia. Last week he was at Augusta, and made an address in which he advised the colored men to vote with their old masters. This so incensed them that the police had to interfere to save him from violence.

The reply of Juarez to the request fowarded to him by this Government to conform to the recognized rules of war regarding the prisoners in the event of Maximilian's capture by the Liberals, is not regarded as satisfactory by the Austrian Minister, who has interfered through his government in behalf of his sovereign's brother. The Liberal officers fear that they cannot restrain their soldiers from killing Maximilian if he should fall into their hands.

John Minor Botts writes a letter from the grand jury room of the Circuit Court in Richmond, in reply to a note from a friend in Washington censuring him for becoming a bondman for Jeff. Davis. Mr. Botts says, in answer, that he will not allow himself to be dictated to in these matters. He did everything in the best interests of the country; and before venturing to become a bailsman for Jefferson Davis, he asked Mr. Charles O'Connor to inquire of his client if he had any objections that his most determined opponent, his life long political foe, should, in a spirit of harmony and conciliation, attach his name to the bail bond. Mr. Davis expressed no reluctance, but, on the contrary, was rather well pleased with the magnanimity of the offer. A short interview followed, described by Mr. Botts as being in nowise compromising to the dignity of either party.

THE LATE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Sensible Advice to Rioters.

A New Orleans special dated the 16th says Gen. Sheridan telegraphed yesterday to Gen. Hartstuff from Galveston as follows: "Let the firemen's festival go on. Hold troops in readiness to suppress, if necessary, a riot, keeping the custom house as your base of operations; and, if necessary, call on the naval commander to place his ships opposite the foot of Canal street." The foregoing instructions are to be carried out in the supposition that trouble in the city is seriously threatened.

General Mower addressed the rioters yesterday, when two hundred passed his headquarters on their way to the New Basin, brandishing clubs and threatening to lynch the contractors there, as follows: "If you feel yourselves wronged you must apply to the proper authorities for redress, and you shall have it, but if you take this thing into your own hands, you may lose what rights you already possess."

"If you go on with this rioting, by the eternal God I will throw grape and canister into you. Now disperse and go to your homes or to your work."

The mob immediately dispersed. There was a small affair of a like character to-day, being attempted by the band of the mob to prevent others from working. The police made several arrests. The military was reviewed to-day, and a gunboat was ordered in front of the city. All is quiet.

MEXICO.

Official Dispatches from Liberal Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The following official dispatch was forwarded on the 28th of April to the Mexican minister in this city, and gives an account of negotiations between the Imperialists and Liberals in the City of Mexico:

ORIZABA, April 21.

To General Benevides, Commanding forces before Puebla:

SIR: Yesterday a German Prussian, aide of Maximilian's aid, presented herself at the headquarters of General Dias, asking an interview. She proposed the following terms, viz: Disbanding the Austro-Belgian corps, and giving its members pecuniaries for their return to their countries. She also solicited a guaranty for the safety of the life of Maximilian.

With reference to the first point the General said he was disposed to entertain such proposals as might be made to him, but as to the second that he had no power to pardon Maximilian. Nothing of note is occurring during the day. We have an occasional exchange of shots.

I made a reconnoissance yesterday in front of my lines, which has enabled me to take some very useful observations as to the most advantageous manner of attacking the enemy. As soon as our mortars arrive, should the city not have surrendered, we shall open our batteries upon it, and hostilities will be vigorously prosecuted.

[Signed] ESCOBEDO, Brigadier General.

The Austro-Belgian corps has been disbanded, and its members are now under the protection of the Prussian flag.

The accompanying reports contain the latest news from our camp before Queretaro. General Escobedo has just informed me that nothing new has occurred to-day.

On the 24th Dias informed me he was about commencing operations against the City of Mexico from his headquarters, now at Gaudalope Hidalgo.

[Signed] B. JUAREZ.

Speaking out in Church.

A most amusing instance of speaking out in church, occurred some years ago in a Scotch parish. The minister, in preaching upon the story of Jonah, uttered a piece of declamatory rhetoric, to something like the following effect: "And what sort of a fish was it, my brethren, that God had appointed to execute His holy will? Was it a shark, my brethren? No, it could not be a shark; for God could never have ventured the person of his beloved prophet among the deadly teeth of that ravenous fish. What fish was it then, my brethren? Was it a salmon, think ye? Ah, so that were too narrow a lodging. There's no salmon o' the deepest pule o' the Tweed could swallow a man; besides, ye ken, it's mair natural for men to swallow salmon; than for salmon to swallow men. What then, was it? Was it a sea lion, or a sea horse, or a sea dog, or the great rhinoceros! Oh, no. These are not Scripture beasts, ava. Ye're as far aff as ever. Which of the monsters of the great deep was it, can ye tell me?"

Here the old spectacled dame, who had an elementary seat on the pulpit stair, thinking that the minister was in a great perplexity about the name of the fish, interrupted him with, "Hoot, sir, it was a whale ye ken."

"Out upon ye, you graceless wife that you are!" cried the orator, so enraged as almost to fly out of the pulpit at her, "thus to take the word out of the mouth of God's minister!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

TUESDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Late and Interesting News from Mexico.

Juarez Raises a Forced Loan of Two Millions Dollars.

Change of Generals in the Liberal Army.

Wilson and Kelly Continue Stumping.

Interesting Extracts from Booth's Diary.

Important Orders from the Commandant at Mobile, Ala.

The Emigration of Negroes to Liberia.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Matamoras dates to the 10th state that Juarez had levied a forced loan of $2,000,000. Immediately after the receipt of Seward's letter, he issued an order in reference to the treatment of Maximilian, saying his life should be spared, as it was feared that Escobedo would have the unfortunate Prince assassinated. Notwithstanding orders to the contrary, that General was sent to command the expedition against Canales, who had rebelled in the North. Corona, considered the ablest Mexican General, succeeds him in the command of all the armies of the republic. An Imperial reconnoitering party, including one of Maximilian's adjutants, had been captured and shot.

Senator Wilson made the last address in his tour through the South at Huntsville yesterday; thence he returns home.

Kelly addressed an audience of some three thousand, mostly colored, at Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday.

The Booth diary is published; it is simply a defense of his actions. He says, under date of April 13th and 14th: "Until 60-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing life to our country's wrongs. For six months we have worked to capture; but our cause being almost lost something decisive and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a throng of people; my shout was heard, my spur pierced, but pushed on; a Colonel was at six yards distance. '*Sic Semper*' before I fired; in jumping, I broke my leg; I passed all of his pickets; rode sixty miles that night, with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and for preventing the restitution of his punishment. The country is now (April, '65) not what it was. This forced Union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me. I have no desire to outlive my country. This night, before the play, I wrote a long article, and left it for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, wherein I fully set forth our reasons for our proceedings."

KNOXVILLE, May 21.—Captain Chambers' company of Scott county militia have been ordered to Anderson county, to remain there during court, where several important suits of a political nature are to be heard before the court. Other companies will be mustered and ordered into active service.

MOBILE, May 21.—General Swayne, commanding the District of Alabama, directs the issue of the following order, to prevent further violence growing out of the disturbed condition of affairs: The undersigned assumes the maintenance of public order in the city of Mobile. The civil authorities are hereby suspended. Special policemen or members of the old force will be employed when necessary. Breaches of the city ordinances will be tried as heretofore. Violation of the public peace and the following orders will be dealt with by the military. Out door congregations after nightfall are prohibited. When public demonstrations are intended notice must be filed in season, so as to permit of the march of police, as it will be essential to the maintenance of order. Individuals will be held to a strict responsibility for the publication of articles commending or encouraging riot or violence; for using incendiary language, and for occurrences of disorder in places of public entertainment.

(signed) J. L. SHEPHERD,
Colonel Commanding.

CHARLESTON, May 21.—The ship Goleonda has cleared for Liberia, carrying three hundred negro emigrants.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ The news of the City will be found on the first and third pages. ☜

ETHERIDGE AND STOKES.

The Gist and Spirit of their Discussion.

Representative Men.

At the Stokes meeting on Saturday night Brownlowism put forward its representative men to illustrate the rightfulness of its claims to political control and exercise of privileges. It placed upon the stand Parson Brownlow, become of late years, as far as the ablest lawyer, its most accomplished gentleman, and it placed beside him John Eaton as its beau ideal of literary attainments and editorial ability. Together they typified Brownlowism and its public witness of the party that wants a longer lease of power and another grab at official spoils. If Dr. White has been in the city he would have been placed upon the platform as a specimen of Radical greatness in a Radical way. Why Waldron was not made to illustrate Radical ideas by judicial greatness, we can't imagine. Brownlow, we suppose, is the representative man of Stokes, placed upon the platform its sweetest flowers, Eaton and Lewis. These were its proofs of the superior fitness of Brownlowites for political power, its justification of the liberty or military despotism of either by the disfranchisement of citizens generally from all roles in the government.

Mr. Etheridge had laid down certain great principles and had copiously illustrated them. Let us see what some of them were and how Stokes answered them.

Mr. Etheridge said in effect: "The United States is deeply involved in debt. The finances of this and other States are in a deplorable condition. Only the hearty co-operation of all the people can bring about peace and prosperity. Hearty co-operation cannot be accorded if nine-tenths of the most intelligent and enterprising people are deprived of political rights. Hence the Radical party, insignificant in numbers, not seeking to retain all political power, and to connive with the colored people to degrade nine tenths of the white people is not conducive of the peace and prosperity, the quiet and development of the country." This was the great aim of Mr. Etheridge's eloquent speech.

Mr. Etheridge also, in effect, said: "The Brownlow party is based on the plea that the peace and prosperity of the country has been destroyed by combination with the great body of colored people to degrade and deprive of political power nine-tenths of the white men, and by keeping in force the bill of political power which the great republican country should be shared by the men who own property, and are at least as moral and intelligent as their Radical rulers. Brownlowism is far more proscriptive than Northern Radicalism, and far more sweeping in its projects to degrade and enslave free white people than the Military Reconstruction bill proposes to be. Brownlowism proposes to use colored voters to pull the Radical wagon, but it has no more love for colored men than the men against whom it is now trying to inflame the hearts of colored men."

Mr. Etheridge, having thus laid the broad foundations of his argument, said, in effect: "The Brownlow faction obtained power without the expressed assent of the people. They use the power thus acquired to usurp authorities which, as the questions of the war have subsided, they have gone on increasing the stringency of their laws, and now disfranchise a larger proportion of the white citizens of the State than they did when the war had just ended. Brownlow holds in his hand alone all power of appointing all judges, from the highest to the lowest, and corrupts the whole course of justice to further their partisan ends. Having secured such control of the courts as will make that legal, which Brownlow and his party desire to do. Another step in usurpation has been made by giving to Brownlow and the partisans whom he selects all power to say who shall vote and all right to appoint the partisans who are to count the ballots and decide the elections for all offices. As the last step in this usurpation, a standing army in time of peace has been authorized to oversaw and corrupt elections."

These constitute the bill of indictment.

How did Stokes answer?

Mr. Stokes in effect said: "The Brownlow party of Tennessee is identical in principles and policy with the Union party of the nation. The Union party of the nation sustained the war, and has steadily progressed in securing the liberties and rights of the colored people.

It established the Freedmen's Bureau. It passed the Civil Rights bill, it gave the blacks suffrage in the District of Columbia, it has now passed the Military Reconstruction bill. It is the only party that colored people can trust. It is willing that all men should live in the field and enjoy the fruits of industrial pursuits, but it will drive the wagon. It only should govern and control. It only should have political power."

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We leave it to any candid auditor of the discussion to say if this is not a fair statement of the line of reasoning of each speaker. There was much else, but these were the great points of difference. Mr. Etheridge illustrated his views by showing that the miserable minority that seeks to retain all political power is mainly composed of rebels who deserted to the Union side, and of perjurers and seek to degrade the men whom they at the outbreak of the war duped into rebellion. He did so also by showing that in Tennessee, under Brownlow, ninety-nine men in a hundred whites are disfranchised; while in Mississippi, under Northern Radicalism, only one man in a hundred is so disfranchised. He did so by showing that it was as unwise as it was mean for colored people to wish to deprive nine-tenths of the whites of equal rights. He did so also by showing that Brownlow and his accomplices had been negro traders, slaveholders, apologists and defenders of slavery, enemies of emancipation until it was accomplished, and now hopeful that the blacks might be exterminated, but anxious to use them as tools.

What point did Etheridge fail to fully sustain? What single point did Stokes refute? Not one.

TYPE TAP.

The Crescent Base Ball Club has been started in South Memphis.

There was a false alarm of fire Monday.

There are now in Memphis three base ball clubs called the Richmond, Southern and Texas.

The Star of the West and Dixie Cricket Clubs played a friendly match game on Friday, on the grounds of the Dixies. The score at the close of the game stood—Star, 45; Dixie, 30.

New potatoes and green corn are found in our markets.

The Oriental and Zephyr Base Ball Clubs played a friendly match Monday, and it resulted in the defeat of the latter.

Dr. P. G. L. Grasty has removed his office to No. 310 Second street.

John Ward is held for having counterfeit money to the amount of forty dollars.

Did Henry Words steal iron?

A man named Thomas Denier caught, on Friday, one hundred and thirty pounds of buffalo fish.

A new freight depot is to be built by the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad.

A new cricket club is being started in Chelsea.

Our city has been honored with the presence for several days of the gallant Colonel Robert B. Snowden, a distinguished Tennessee colonel in the Confederate service, now of the reliable house of Snowden & Riva, importers of brandies, wines and cigars, No. 57 Broad street, New York.

Major General Will. T Martin, of Mississippi, a gallant officer of the cavalry service of the Confederacy, has left the city.

The cases in which Tennessee bank money was tendered for taxes, having been thrown over by the decision adverse to the mandamus, distress warrants would have issued, but the parties have taken appeals to the Supreme Court, where the matter will probably rest for a year. It is reported that County Commissioner Lewis went to Nashville to effect a compromise on the basis of the depreciated currency, one per cent. less than the result of his mission is unknown. As the plea is urged that a number of the parties are Brownlow Radicals, it is possible that the proposed compromise may be effected. If it is, the State should pay back one per cent. of the taxes that have been paid by other parties. This would be fair.

Illustrative of the fact that decent Brownlow appointments are the exception and not the rule, we have just been informed that Stokes, since he pushed on a Colonel was at his elder, shouted '*Sic Semper*' before I fired; in jumping, I broke my leg; I passed all of his pickets; rode sixty miles that night, with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and for preventing the restitution of his punishment. The country is now (April, '65) not what it was. This forced Union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me. I have no desire to outlive my country. This night, before the play, I wrote a long article, and left it for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, wherein I fully set forth our reasons for our proceedings."

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INSURANCE

TENNESSEE STATE

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Incorporators and Directors:

R. M. APPERSON, GEO. L. NICKOLLS,
C. J. SELDEN, JESSE W. PAGE, Jr.,
A. T. LACEY, DAVID FENTRESS,
G. M. HAMTLETT HOWE, E. JACKSON,
WM. L. VANCE, T. R. BROWNLOW,
WM. N. HILLS, PITSER MILLER,
F. LEDYARD

Office, in the Odd Fellows' Building

CORNER MAIN & COURT SQUARE.

Executive Committee:

A. T. LACEY, W. L. VANCE,

GEO. L. NICKOLLS, C. J. SELDEN,
President. Treasurer.

S. F. LEDYARD, HOWELL E. JACKSON,
Secretary. Attorney.

THIS COMPANY will restrict their business to FIRST CLASS RISKS. Policies issued from one month to six years.

IT IS A HOME COMPANY,

Pledged and devoted to the furtherance of HOME INTERESTS.

The mutual system has deservedly become the most popular mode of insurance in the United States, and in the one originated by this company it has been improved so that it appreciate and desire security, perpetuity and economy. It is a purely mutual company, the assured dealing on all the advantages which can be realized from an insurance, and at the lowest rates; or exact cost, paying no profits to stockholders, no interest on capital stock, for, perhaps no insurance capital of any company is necessary, as the premium is the only fund for the payment of losses. Upon the principle that every one pays the essential elements sought for, and they may be insured without the payment of a dollar for the use of capital. Hence the company, and such a Company the incorporators and Officers propose for the Tennessee State Mutual.

Full information will be furnished at the office of the Company. There are seventeen Mutual Insurance Companies in successful operation in St. Louis, covering by their policies SEVEN-EIGHTS of the real estate of that city. Such is the popularity of the mutual principle. mh18-1m

THE ST. LOUIS

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Assets, April 1st, over.....$1,500,000.

D. A. JANUARY, President. JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice Pres't.
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary. H. RENTON, Gen'l Ag't.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES H. LUCAS, D. A. JANUARY,
NICH. SCHAEFFER, R. M. FUNKHOUSER,
H. D. GENTRY, DAVID EWING,
R. P. HAWKINS, JULIUS WALSH,
JAMES H. LUCAS, JOHN WHITAKER,
WM. J. LEWIS, JAS. F. THORNTON,
HENRY BOWMAN, JACOB TAMM,
O. SWINGLEY, WM. T. SELBY,
ISAAC W. MITCHELL,
JAS. H. MCDOWELL,
F. ROBIER, Jr.,
Hon. JOHN HOGAN.

THIS COMPANY issues policies on lives on all the different plans and at as favorable rates as any other, while it has peculiar advantages in regard to residence, and all the profits are divided annually among its Policy Holders. It is present in the payment of losses, having paid $6,500 in this city in the last eight months.

Office in Memphis, No. 42 Madison Street (Deboso Block).

MEDICAL EXAMINERS—J. L. WHITE, W. T. JAWIN.

McMAHON & OTIS,
General Agents, Memphis, Tenn.

For West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, to whom all applications for Insurance or Agencies should be addressed.

J. H. McMAHON,
NEWTON A. OTIS.

Equitable

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 92 Broadway, New York.

ALL POLICIES issued in this Society are non-forfeiting, with permission to travel at all seasons of the year, throughout the United States and the Canadas as well as Europe, without additional charges.

Cash Income of $2,000,000.

☞ Dividend paid in Cash annually.

JAMES A. SWAIN, Agent,
No. 13 Union street, Lee Block

MEMPHIS INSURANCE CO

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET

J. T. MURPHY, President. V. M. CASE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. T. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON
A. H. CHAPMAN, C. C. JOHNSON,
O. K. G. & T. A. Nelson G. O. Fells & Co.
J. T. HEADLEY, J. T. HEADLEY & Co.
Of Stratton, Guyer & Co. V. M. CASE.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on the city and country principal points in this section.

Remittances Promptly Attended to.

V. M. CASE, Secretary.

PEOPLES'

INSURANCE COMPANY

Office: No. 20 Madison Street,

IN DESOTO BANK BUILDING.

CAPITAL STOCK, : : : $300,000,

ARE now prepared to take FIRE AND MARINE RISKS, Organized on the plan of Mutual Insurance.

DIRECTORS.

W. R. GREENLAW, JAMES ELDER,
WM. M. FARRINGTON, C. W. GOYER,
N. S. BRUCE, CHARLES JONES,
JOHN OVERTON, Jr.

OFFICERS.

W. R. GREENLAW, President.
JAMES ELDER, Vice President.
S. P. READ, Secretary.

USE

HUETTE'S

BUCHU.

A VALUABLE

PLANTATION & LANDING FOR SALE

In Sumter County, Alabama.

I AM authorized to sell for cash, at private sale, the plantation known as the MOORE PLACE, together with all necessary mules and farming implements for cultivating the place.

The well known landing called Moscow is on the plantation. The land lies in the forks of the Tombeckbee and Sumterville (Miss.) Railroad, within fourteen miles of Livingston, fifteen miles of Demopolis and three miles of Cuscoma Station, on the railroad to Meridian (Miss.), and contains 1,200 acres, more or less, 300 of which is well timbered, the other portion in a good state of cultivation. It has a clay for cotton, and is well adapted to the growth of cotton, or any other southern productions.

On the Moscow landing there is a good, new dwelling house, two new gin houses and screw, all necessary outbuildings, a fine orchard, and the fencing in good repair.

At Monroe landing there is a good dwelling house, excellent stables, cribs, warehouse, all necessary outbuildings, a young orchard, a forty, fenced, and the fencing in good repair.

Possession given first day of January, 1868. For terms apply to MOORE, WHITFIELD & MAYNES, Memphis, Tenn.; McCALA & FOSTER, Demopolis, Ala., or to me on the premises.

W. H. WHITFIELD, Jr.,
Cuscoma Station, Sumter and Meridian railroad.
Sumter county, Ala.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

No. 368 Main Street,

DEALERS IN

Machinery and Heavy Hardware

Exclusive Agents for

Wood & Mann's Portable Engines;

Isaac Straub & Co.'s Celebrated "Queen of the South" Corn Mills;

Lane & Bodley's Saw and Mill Engines.

MEMPHIS, February 12, 1867. may16-1m

Administration.

AT the April term of the County Court, I obtained letters of administration on the estate of DAVID E. LAWRENCE, deceased. All creditors of the estate are notified to file their claims properly certified, with C. C. CAMPBELL, Esq., 22½ Second street.

VIRGINIA LOW LAWRENCE,
Administratrix.

may1-1m

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

NO. 15 WEST COURT STREET,

S. C. TOOF, Prop'r.

CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS ENVELOPES, BILLS OF LADING, DRAY TICKETS, LABELS, DRAFTS, NOTES, RECEIPTS, BOOKS AND EVERY KIND OF

MERCANTILE PRINTING

Executed in the best manner and

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Orders are respectfully solicited and the most perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. apr28-1f

FEVER AND AGUE—IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER AND OOLONG TEAS, GROUND BY CEN. MACADAM—ITALIAN AND AMERICAN PRESERVES, JELLIES, SHAKES AND GUMS. FINE STARCH.

PINNEY, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
291 Main Street.

apr14-1m

HOTELS.

RALEIGH SPRINGS.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

HAVING made additions to the above House, and secured the other contiguous and comfortable rooms, on sale terms therewith, the undersigned will open the same

On the 15th Day of May Next,

For the accommodation of the public generally, and guests of the Springs who desire to visit Memphis. The water from the well at the Springs, for invalids and those who desire a pleasant drink, is unsurpassed as a tonic, and is a reliable remedy for dyspepsia.

A SPACIOUS BALL ROOM has been provided, together with other facilities for the use of visitors at boarders.

Taylor's Daily OMNIBUS LINE will connect with Ohio railroad trains at RAYMOND, CHERRY STATION, seven miles east of Memphis and two miles west of Raleigh.

Visitors and guests can now will be accommodated and duly cared for.

The invaluable properties of these mineral waters are too well known in the public to require further commendation. Those desiring to engage board or rooms will please address the undersigned, and all communications relative to the general management of the RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS could be addressed.

R. M. & S. F. COLEMAN,
Proprietors.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Summit of Lookout Mountain.

THIS favorite summer resort will be opened for the accommodation of guests

ON THE 15th DAY OF MAY NEXT.

THE Proprietors desire to call to their patrons and parties in search of spending the summer months in the healthy and delightful region, that they have determined to keep up the old and well established reputation of the house. Being up at first-class summer resorts, where the table will be supplied with the best the market affords, competing favorably with the best hotels in the country.

Persons desirous of obtaining further information will address COOPER & JAMES,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Columbus (Ga.) Sun, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Selma (Ala.) Times, Rome (Ga.) Courier, Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, copy and send bill to Proprietors, at Chattanooga.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Cor. Front and Jefferson.

HAVING purchased the interest of Captain J. W. MANN in this well known Hotel, I am now sole owner and Proprietor. I promise that in the future, as in the past, our table will always receive the best the market aff

WANTS.

WANTED—A No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer. None but white need apply to VINSON & DONAHUE,
mar3-3t 254 Front street.

WANTED—Agents wanted in a cash paying business; only $10 required. Sample free. Call or send stamp. Call on or address A. C. McGRUER,
mar17-w 264 Jefferson street, Memphis Tenn.

AGENTS WANTED.—For "The History of the War between the States, Political, Military and Social," by Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, and for "The Life, Letters and Speeches of Gen. Alexander H. Stephens," by Henry Cleveland. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. apr1-1m

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!—Persons in every county and State UNABLE to take an interest in the manufacture and sale of the CAMERA UROSA OIL, the greatest and best light in the known world. Capital not necessary in every respect—a profit of 75 per cent. of Oil. IT IS NON-EXPLOSIVE; it will burn longer and give 33 per cent. better light than Coal Oil; it does not smoke or smell; it will not stain the finest linen; it can be manufactured at about one-half the price of Coal Oil; one man can manufacture 75 to 100 barrels per day; no machinery required. Will pay twenty to a hundred to a man of enterprise, and a State is of untold wealth. Call and examine for yourself, or address
H. G. DEWIT & CO.,
3 Madison street (corner of Main),
apr11 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three elegant ROOMS, up stairs, with privilege of cook stove; also, a kitchen and house suitable for a restaurant. Apply at No. 14 Jefferson street. mar30-1

FOR RENT—STORE and OFFICES in Bethel's new block, corner Second and Court streets. Apply in the building to E. O. WITHELL, or to F. W. WALKER & CO., in Rooms No. 1 and 5.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Desiring to discontinue housekeeping, I will rent that desirable residence No. 22 Second street, if the renter will buy a small quantity of furniture. Rent low. Possession at once. House contains eight rooms and a cellar underneath. A rare chance for a good bargain. Call at LEE & VALLY'S auction and furniture store, 129 Beal street. mar15

FOR RENT—Two new DWELLING HOUSES, nearly finished, with all modern conveniences, on Lauderdale, between Lauderdale and Orleans streets, in one of the best neighborhoods and the most desirable part of the city. Also, 40 acres railroad land, suitable for a stock farm. Apply to JOSEPH LIPARI.
mar15-2w J. J. FERESMAN, Cashier.

FOR RENT—THE homestead of the late Edmund McGehee, adjoining the city limits. E. M. BRADFORD,
mar15-w OF FARMINGTON.

FOR RENT—The best ROOM on fourth floor of AVALANCHE Building. Apply at AVALANCHE counting room.

FOR RENT—Rooms and Offices elegantly papered on Front Row, Main and Second streets, at rent from $10 per month, by C. W. POOL,
apr9 Real and Real Estate Agent, 19 Main street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Day board for a few gentlemen; also, two pleasant rooms. Address, with reference, S. G., this office. mar15

BOARDING—A pleasant ROOM, with board, for a gentleman and lady, at reasonable rates. Also, day board. Parties can be accommodated, at No. 294 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal streets. Reference exchanged. mar15

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—A desirable RESIDENCE, located on extension of Jefferson street. Apply to W. J. ROSS,
mar31-1w At Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot.

FOR SALE—Three BRUNSWICK BILLIARD TABLES, in good order. Orders left at LEFFLER BILLIARD HALL, 264 Second street, will be promptly attended to. mar17-w

FOR SALE—A new first-class WATER-TANK, to good order. Apply at this office. mar3-tf

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—A sixteen months' old GROCERY STAND, in one of the best brick building in the business part of the city, containing two rooms and two rooms overhead, fitted up for a family. Rent low for $40 per month. The owner is going into other business, and will sell at the end of Lease.
C. W. POOL,
mar17 No. 19 Main street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One acre on the Old Raleigh Road. Known as the "Hamilton Place." Good brick dwelling, with six rooms; cistern and well of fine water. Also, a frame dwelling, with four rooms, on the same lot. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for property in the city. Apply to or address Dr. S. C. SNYDER, Memphis, Tenn. mar1-1m

LOST.

LOST—At or near the Theater, last evening, a very fine LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will please leave it at this office. mar30

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED—One large BAY HORSE, eight years of age, unbranded, four years large, has no scar or scald; knows the gait well. Will leave him at No. 55 Union street. mar31
S. C. GARNER.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE—A requisite amount of stock being subscribed, there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Underwriters Insurance Company on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at my office, No. 21 Madison Block, for the purpose of organization.
W. K. POTTS,
mar24 Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of HICKS & SMITH was dissolved on February 19, A.D. 1867, and that I am duly authorized to receive the debts due said firm, and to pay the debts of said firm; and the public are warned against trusting for said stock, etc., as the same is now in their possession.
E. E. SMITH.

NOTICE—To the Heirs and Creditors of Andrew R. Baird—I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of Andrew R. Baird at the June term, 1867, (first Monday,) of the County Court of Shelby county.
mar17-law4w ANDREW J. KELLAR.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SENATOR—We are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN W. SMITH as a candidate for re-election as Senator from Shelby and Fayette counties. apr15

FOR CONGRESS—We are authorized to announce Hon. J. NG. W. LEFTWICH as a candidate for re-election to Congress. apr15-tf

WEDNESDAY : : : : : : : MAY 22, 1867

THERE was never a wiser purpose of BROWNLOW than that proclaimed when he asserted his purpose to have a military force accompany ETHERIDGE. It has been said that BROWNLOW was not a statesman. Very many people doubt his fitness for any civil duty or position. This last exhibition of genius which unfolds the redoubtable Governor's determination, whatever the sacrifice, to wield supreme power in Tennessee, may be premature, but it is a proper declaration of a purpose which no considerations of public good shall ever shake. There is no lawless act, no suppression of thoughts or words, no deed of violation or deprivation of right to which we may not be subjected by the insane ruler of Tennessee. He prates about law and order and tells us that ETHERIDGE would incite mobs to violence. BROWNLOW would send a motley crew of blacks and whites, semi-barbarians all, "to preserve order." A lawless banditti, detested and despised by all decent people, must be sent hither. For what purpose? "To maintain order," we are told.

Mr. KELLY, the hyper-compound, sublimated quintessence of transcendental Radicalism, recently made a speech in this city. Here, there is really but one party. Here, the people are said to hold blacks and Radicals in utter detestation. KELLY came to Memphis, even to Memphis, where myriads of blacks are supposed, through all New England, to be murdered with each successive week. Mr. KELLY, the high priest of ranting, raving Radicalism, announced, in this city, in the presence of more than two thousand people, every odious dogma of his crazed party. There was no violence or disorder. Mr. KELLY uttered here the very sentiments which he has been accustomed to pronounce in assembly places of oath bound traitors to the Union and Constitution. He himself asserted that his speech was just such as he was accustomed to make in Congress and in the district purlieus of Philadelphia. There was no mob—not one word of condemnation. If this occurred in Memphis, (and KELLY said it would be telegraphed as a wonderful fact to all cities of the North), why should there be riots or disturbances when ETHERIDGE speaks here or elsewhere? ETHERIDGE will offend none of those whom BROWNLOW deems "dangerous." ELHERIDGE tells us to obey the laws, even such as BROWNLOW makes. If riots occur, ETHERIDGE'S speeches cannot furnish the provocation. KELLY failed, even when he did most to incense the people of Memphis; ETHERIDGE will hardly succeed when he will gratify all and delight the great mass of our citizens.

There is an old story of a wolf that muddied the stream and charged the lamb below with the crime. BROWNLOW sends hither his motley crew to excite and not to allay dissensions and violence. A pretext once given by a collision, which it is his purpose to render unavoidable, there will be fulminated another extraordinary proclamation. Under that legislative enactment which invest His Excellency with the power to disfranchise counties and districts, the people of this city and county will be stripped of the right of suffrage. There is no restriction imposed upon the bad passions of him who resigns at Nashville. He obeys implicitly instructions sent out from Washington. Whatever Radical necessities require, BROWNLOW executes. He stultifies himself each day and hour. His own official assertions, in his own messages, no longer bind his conscience where the ends of partizanship may be promoted by self stultification. "Negroes shall not vote," said BROWNLOW. "They shall," said Mr. STEVENS. "ETHERIDGE must be beaten at any cost," declares Mr. STEVENS, and straightway BROWNLOW has sworn it. It is well that the people should think of these matters. We shall be accused of every crime that BROWNLOW and his myrmidons commit. For every breach of the peace, and every outrage upon individual and public rights, we must be made to answer. Listen for proclamations. When the dog days draw nigh, then will BROWNLOW grow blind in the excess of his insanity. Then the country shall witness the first recorded case of outright hydrophobea in politics. By this time the colored people will have grown weary of BARBEE LEWIS and his horrible oaths and ghastly midnight incantations. His bow-legged majesty will stand in stupid vanity over the altar and swear in his sable dupes in vain. Like many whites, who went through the forms and adjurations of Know Nothingism, colored voters will grow weary of follies and absurdities, which are only attractive, because never practiced before.

All these facts, when midsummer comes, will exasperate BROWNLOW to the last degree. His plans foiled, his hopes shattered, his passions burning within, there will be one grand, dismal, frightful eruption of oaths, imprecations and proclamations, and BROWNLOW shall be no more.

LET us remember that, though treason has been punished, no traitor, as purely and simply such, has yet been tried. Treason has not been made odious enough in its consequences.—*Harper's Weekly*.

This truculent "journal of civilization" is exceedingly dissatisfied that JEFFERSON DAVIS was not brought to trial, although, for a wonder, it concedes that UNDERWOOD is not a suitable officer before whom any person should be brought, as he has disgraced the ermine. It does not consider the sacrifice of the life of an individual of the slightest importance, but that a great principle is involved and should be determined, which means no more nor less than that conviction should follow a trial. Its squeamishness about UNDERWOOD presiding over the trial, is absolutely ridiculous, except that he is so lost to every sense of decorum, a trial of any kind under him would have no moral weight.

What if Mr. DAVIS had been tried and acquitted, would that have satisfied the "journal of civilization?" No, it does not say so. It would see him convicted and punished, to establish a principle! If "treason has not been made odious enough in its consequences," where the propriety of selecting an individual, and punishing him, merely that what constitutes "treason" may be properly defined? No man who took up arms and defended the constitutional rights to which he was born, considers that he was guilty of treason. No man who responded to the call of his State to defend her rights believes that he committed treason. Such treason as that ascribed to those who perilled life and property in defense of their altars and homes, can never be rendered odious. They would be debased indeed if they fell so low as to consider themselves traitors. Traitors to what? To an oppressive Government, which had ceased to perform its functions according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution? To a Government which was usurping powers expressly reserved to the States and the people of the States? They may have been rash and imprudent, but they were no traitors. The cause in which they were engaged may have been *lost*, but the principles for which they bled are eternal, and will live when Radicalism shall have been handed down to infamy. Men have lost their property, and the most iniquitous conspiracy the world ever witnessed to wrest from them their political privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, is now in the full tide of corrupt influence; but degradation can go no lower, if they can consent to sink lower in the scale than their oppressors can enforce, and become willing Pariahs.

It has gratified us to learn that *Harper's Weekly* and kindred publications are falling off rapidly in their circulation in this meridian.

THE result of Radical missionaries perambulating the South during the present uneasy and unsatisfactory condition of things, we fear will lead to great mischief, if not irreparable calamities. KELLY, NYE and WILSON are on the rampage now, addressing mobs of ignorant negroes, and the fruits of their service so far have resulted in anything save good. They have come among us for no other purpose than to preach sedition and hate between the white and black races, which, if let alone, uninfluenced except by mutual interest, would, more or less, harmonize for each other's good. But the new evangelism of Radicalism must be spread, if riot, bloodshed, general distrust and a common ruin inevitably follow. They come as the champions of a new order of knighthood, not like the Templars of old, who sought foemen worthy of their steel, regardless of defense save in their own strong arm, but skulk behind military protection, minister to the basest passions of ignorance. This is the programme now set forth, and no doubt it will be carried out to the letter. Time was when danger necessarily accompanied knights in quest of adventure and conquest, but these gentlemen have nothing to fear. Like Jon's war horse, they smell the battle from afar, it being over for more than two years, hence they can risk their precious lives in this heathen land—under the shadow of Federal bayonets—with perfect impunity. No matter how insulting, how specious, how false or vaunting their incendiary speeches, no reply can be made, as the mere attempt would be looked upon and denounced as rebellious, disloyal, and inimical to the stability and permanence of "the best government the world ever saw." All three of these perambulating speech-makers are members of Congress, and were active participators in the passage of the Military Reconstruction bill. They gagged their hearers before they came, so as to preclude the possibility of a reply. However they may babble, lie, rant and roar to the negro, they go unrefuted, as the military gag law has most effectually stopped all freedom of speech on the part of the victims they come to insult and persecute.

Several cases of small-pox appeared in Nashville last week.

The Chicago *Times* has an article on Jefferson Greeley and Horace Davis.

The President continued too ill to receive visitors on Saturday.

The Second National Bank of Chicago has voluntarily ceased to be a depository of public money.

The Meridian *Gazette* states that it regards the building of the Grenada and Meridian railroad as a certainty.

The firm of Barber & Hawley, the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements in Illinois, have failed.

The Lebanon *Herald and Register* says the heavy frost on Tuesday night failed to do any serious damage to the crops.

Wendell Phillips says Grant is a half and half man, Johnson an unregenerated rebel, and Fessenden and Sherman traitors.

On Saturday, John Burke, an employe at the Nashville railroad machine shop, Louisville, got caught in the belting and was dangerously injured.

Senator Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey has been presented by a number of citizens of Philadelphia with a solid silver service, valued at $6,000, in appreciation of his services in securing the passage through Congress of the League Island bill. A bribery after the fact.

Senator Sumner has contracted for the construction, this summer, of an elegant new house on Lafayette Square, Washington, at a cost of $30,000.

Major General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, announces that information has been received from Virginia and South Carolina that intemperance among freedmen is on the increase.

Senator Frelinghuysen made a speech at Newark on Friday night in response to a serenade. He indorsed the reconstruction acts, manhood suffrage, and Senator Wilson's recent pledges to the South.

It is proposed to disinter and gather together the remains of the Confederates who fell at Bull Run and Manassas. The ladies living near those blood stained fields have issued an appeal for aid in the enterprise.

We learn from the Somerville *Falcon* that the house of Mr. George Honley, five miles southeast of this place, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The entire contents of the building were consumed, the family barely escaping with their lives. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

We learn from the Carrollton (Miss.) *Conservative* of the 18th, that W. J. Estes, charged with making away with $400 belonging to the Southern Express Company, was committed to jail in default of bail.

The Little Rock *Conservative* says that on Thursday morning, just after daylight, the notorious Simpson Brown, a colored man, tried, convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Dr. Webb and his son Mott, in June last, made his escape from the city jail and is now at large. At all events, he had not been captured up to the latest accounts.

The Murfreesboro (Tenn.) *Monitor* is credibly informed that Mullins was the last man who sold a negro slave at public sale in the town of Shelbyville, and that he received Confederate money in payment. Mullins is now professing the greatest friendship for the colored man, and boasts of his record. He is a specimen brick in the temple of Southern Radicalism—and is now trying to ride into Congress on the shoulders of the negro.

John Lawrence, of Ohio, nominated by the seceders from the Radical convention in the Nashville district, having declined, D. H. Mason has been put in the field in his place. John Trimble is the regular Radical nominee. We trust that our Conservative friends will immediately place on the track a sterling champion, who will preserve to this district its Conservative representation in the Congress of the United States.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Erastus Brooks having purchased all the rights, title, and interests of S. F. Clark in the New York *Express*, and the case at law of S. F. Clark against Jesse Brooks having been amicably settled, the *Express* will hereafter be established by Erastus and Jesse Brooks, as equal proprietors.

Mr. Davis and family left for Montreal to-day. Money is a shade easier at 5@6 for call loans.

The failure of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., at Liverpool and Charleston, for $4,000,000, is announced. The Southern banks are reported as being heavy sufferers by their failure, and as their bills have been current here to some extent, some New York houses will also suffer.

The Palmyra, for Liverpool, to-morrow, will take $4,000,000 in specie and a heavy shipment of Government bonds.

Gold 37¾; sterling quiet.

Mexican advices dated April 28, state that Diaz had nineteen cannon playing on Paravillo, the gate of the capital, and Fort Carlos was also being attacked. Marquez' only means of defense were the gates. He has only 4,000 men and the commanding officers were preparing to capitulate. The executions at Puebla were ordered by Gen. Diego.

There was a hot bombardment at Vera Cruz on the 5th of May.

General Carman has declared for the Republic.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.

The Sultan goes to the Paris Exposition early in July.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—p.m.

Cotton closed quiet; sales to-day, 10,000 bales; uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d. Advices from Manchester are favorable. Corn, 28s 9d. Other markets unchanged.

LONDON, May 21.

It is reported that the Fenian Burke, recently convicted at Dublin, is lying so ill in his cell that his life is despaired of.

LONDON, May 21—11 p. m.

Consols, 93; 5-20s, 72¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 42¼.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.

The *Picayune's* Orizaba correspondence of the third inst., says the City of Mexico is surrounded by 20,000 Liberals, and the bombardment has commenced in earnest. The Imperial garrison is 8000 strong, and Marquez, the commander, has announced the intention to resist to the death. He is impressing water carriers and porters. No officers will receive quarter from the Liberals. Orders have been issued by Miramon and Marquez and Maximilian are to be shot if captured. Since the capture of Puebla the Imperialists do not number over 15,000, all told.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

The river is rising, with six feet six inches in the canal. The weather is cold and rainy.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.

General Hancock ordered two companies of cavalry to be stationed at Chalk Bluffs, two at Monument and two at Big Timber station on the Smoky Hill route. He will also put a military guard at each station on the route from Lookout to Lake Station inclusive, which, with additional force number of men employed by the Union Pacific railroad and the express companies, will, it is believed, give entire security to the mails and travel across the country by this route.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Cotton dull and 3c lower; sales, 850 bales; uplands, 27¼@28c. Flour dull and lower; superfine State and Western, $10 85@11 00. Whisky steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago, $2 03@2 04. Corn dull and 3c to 5c lower; new mixed Western, $1 12@1 16. Oats dull and lower, 87@88c. Rice and coffee quiet. Sugar steady; Cuba, 10¼@11c; Porto Rico, 11¼@12c. Molasses quiet. Muscovado, 52@53c. Pork heavy; new mess, $22.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 21.

Flour dull at $12@13 50. Wheat dull; No. 1 winter red, $2 10. Corn dull; No. 1, 85c in bulk and 90@93c sacked. Oats, 73c in bulk and 80c sacked. Whisky dull, $2 32. Provisions firm but quiet. Pork, $22 00@22 50. Bulk meats, 8@10½c. Bacon, 9, 11 and 12½c. Lard, 12½c. Groceries dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.

Tobacco prices unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal. Flour dull and drooping; superfine, $8 50@11 00; extra, $10 50@12 00; double extra, $16 99@17 25. Wheat heavy and lower; fall, $2 80@2 90. Corn dull at $1 08@1 13. Oats higher at 91@94c. Provisions firmer, but inactive. Pork, $22 10@22 75. Bacon, clear sides, 12¾@12½c. Lard, 12½@13¼c.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

Tobacco—Sales 219 hhds at full rates; common lugs $2 75@4 90; cutting leaf $22 75; manufacturing $33. Flour dull at $9 75@10 75. Corn $2 80. Rye $1 35. Raw whisky, free, $2 20. Refined sugar ¼ to ½c higher. Corn cull; shelled $1 05@1 07, delivered; ear in bulk 85@90c. Oats 81@82c. Lard—tierces 12¾c for kettle rendered. Mess pork $22 25. Bacon shoulders 9¼c; packed clear sides 12½c. Cotton dull at 23c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.

Cotton unchanged; sales 2,300 bales low middling at 25@26. Receipts for three days, 2,902 bales, against 2,666 for the same time last week. Exports for the same time, 10,320 bales. Sugar and molasses nominally unchanged; no sales. Flour nominally $11 75@12. Corn in good demand, but declined 5c; sales of mixed and yellow at $1 15@1 20; white, $1 25. Oats steady and firm at 93@95. Hay drooping; prime Western, $32. Lard dull at 13¾@13¾. Pork dull and unchanged, $24 25@24 50. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 9¾; ribbed sides, 12¾; clear sides, 13½. Gold, 36. Sterling, 46@50; New York sight, ¼ to ½ discount.

MARRIED.

"There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,
When two that have LOVED in one heavenly tie,
With hearts never changing, and vows never sold,
Live on through all ages and LOVE till they die."

The editorial fraternity were startled to learn that one of the youngest of their order seriously contemplated committing matrimony. The die was cast, however, and being of a resolute turn, the young Benedict had no idea of altering his resolve. Consequently the following notice will appear in the columns of the Memphis press this morning:

MARRIED—By Rev. J. V. Hickey, at St. Peter's Church, Tuesday, May 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Mr. WILL J. MANSFORD to Miss BATTIE WALKER, all of this city.

The bride, with an elegant though simple toilette—a dress of white Swiss muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, the wreath of orange blossoms well, and a blended by her own self bridesmaids, Misses Kate Wareham, Belle Francioli and Nannie Butler, similarly dressed, but without the bridal veil and blossoms, was led to the altar by Will J. Mansford, city editor of the *Public Ledger*, by whom she was met by Messrs. Frank V. Dougherty, Frank Mansford and J. P. Gallagher. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive. The church was crowded. The bride and her bridal attendants looked brightly beautiful in their virgin array, and the rest, and his friends as manly and interesting as she occasion required. In fact a happier visage has rarely been visible than the glowing face of the young editor who had fairly won a prize to crown his life withal. They are now over draw the curtain:

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Old Folks at Home"

A MEETING of the old citizens of Shelby county will be held at GREENLAW BLOCK, on the corner of Second and Union streets,

On Thursday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.

In order to make preliminary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary. All members of the Association as well as those entitled to participate, are earnestly requested to attend.
J. B. ROSS, Jr., Secretary. C. D. McLEAN, President.
mar23-3t

For Rent.

THE ENTIRE BASEMENT OF THE KIT WILLIAMS BLOCK,

Containing Three Large Rooms.

COMMUNICATING with each other. Two entrances; one from Madison Road and one from second street. Ample accommodation in the way of water, water closets cool vaults, etc. The best location for a first-class Restaurant or Saloon in the city.

To a responsible, good party, a good lease will be given. Apply to G. A. WOVALL,
mar17-tf 227 Main street.

☞ Also, three Stores on Madison street and one on Second street, and several offices above for rent. mar15-1w

L. C. GLOVER, M. D.

ECLECTIC SYSTEM.

OF twenty-one years experience in general practice. Bills made moderate.

OFFICE—At VIRGINIA HOUSE, Adams street, Memphis, Tenn. mar15-law1y

Notice.

MRS. M. A. RICE has opened a new branch of her establishment at

No. 334 Main Street,

Where she will have an opportunity of exhibiting a splendid assortment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY. Ladies are invited to call and examine, and the public generally, at 334 Main street, between Monroe and Union streets. mar17-w

To Real Estate Buyers.

WE are directed to place in the market for a bid, that HOUSE AND LOT on McCall street, west of Shelby, 12 feet front by 90 depth.

Also, two VACANT LOTS on Walker street, opposite the residence of Reuben Jones. Each 37 feet front, extending to the railroad. The owners are DETERMINED TO SELL. If price can be made an inducement to purchasers. We wish to realize this week. Cash is the only terms in selling, but a portion can be on time.
mar21-tf ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Dissolution.

THE firm of GLASS & BROWN was, on this day, dissolved by mutual consent. Major GLASS retiring from the business. All indebted is requested to call on the new house in order to settle up the old business. Mr. BROWN will continue the business in his own name at No. 44 Second street, where the books and papers of the former house may be found for settlement.
JOSEPH F. BROWN.
MEMPHIS, TENN., May 1, 1867. mar24-3m

GARABALDI HAIR DRESSING SALOON!

No. 67 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : : TENN.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his old friends and customers, and the public at large, of the above-named saloon, that he has leased and now has in good order the old stand, No. 67 Jefferson street, and invites their continued patronage. Having had a connection that will enable him to do more than of late, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Ladies and children attended to at their residences. Shaving and Shampooing in the best style. Razors set and warranted. Hair cutting, 25 cents; shaving, 15 cents; shampooing, 25 cents. Razors set, 25 cents. Hair dyeing, 50 cents. Hair cutting for children, 15 cents. Hair dyeing, 50 cents. Hair cutting for children, 15 cents. Hair dyeing, 50 cents. Hair cutting for children, 15

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : MAY 22, 1867

TO THE COUNCIL PRESS.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE are prepared to furnish a fine quality of printing ink, black and colored, at Eastern prices, for CASH. In ordering, let the kind of press used be stated. 1f

Miles' and King's best custom made shoes just received at Mack Bros. & Bohm's. 3t

Bargains in dry goods, at wholesale; continued sale of cheap goods at Menken Bros'. 2t

For the finest hats visit the Memphis Hat Company, 209 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

HOTEL FOR THE TOURNAMENT.—The Memphis Transfer Company will have all their splendid omnibusses on the line to-day from Court square to the tournament grounds, beginning at nine o'clock, and continuing till the close of the ceremonies.

A rare chance is offered to those in need of clothing and furnishing goods, to purchase them less than New York cost, at the closing out sale of Reid & Brother, 193½ Jefferson street. 1w

LOOK at Elson's advertisement. 3t

Silk sacks, silk sacks, we shall offer on and after to-morrow (Monday), at twenty per cent. less than Eastern prices.
IGLAUER & FRITZ,
255 Main street.
3t

Parties declining housekeeping, and wishing to dispose of their furniture, will find a purchaser by calling upon C. Hawley, at the auction house of Miles & Stoddard, 201 Main street. 1w

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street, have received Leslie's Ladies' Magazine, Le Bon Ton, Galaxy and Merryman's Monthly for June; also, the Shading Manual, Scientific American, Courrier des Etats Unis, Illustrated Litterarie, L'Eco d'Italia, German Leslie, Army and Navy Journal, New York Mercury, True Flag, Wide World, and American Union.

NEW ARRIVAL—SUMMER GOODS.—Miss C. Doherty, No. 20 Main street, has just received, all the latest styles of bonnets and hats for the summer—consisting of Parapa Rose, Black Creek, Zephyr and June glow bonnets, and the new Etheridge hat. New goods received weekly. 2t

Gents' white shirts and a full line of furnishing goods less than cost at Mack Bros. & Bohm's. 3t

Now spring style hats for men and youths at Miller & Leidy's. 2w

CHEAP DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.—Prints, domestics and osnaburgs offered at bargains at Menken Bros'. 2t

Just received and for sale very low, a large assortment of mosquito bars, at the New Orleans cheap store, 210½ Main street. 4t

A fine hat at Miller & Leidy's. 2w

Ladies, call and see our prices for those handsome beaded and plaited sacques; positively less than they cost in New York.
IGLAUER & FRITZ,
255 Main street.
3t

Silk sacques and basques 20 per cent. less than cost at Mack Bros. & Bohm's. 3t

Silk Grenadines! silk grenadines! best quality for one dollar per yard at Mack Bros. & Bohm's. 3t

Panama and Leghorn hats at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

LOOK at Elson's advertisement. 3t

A good hat at 209 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

Beautiful French corsets at $1 per pair at the New Orleans cheap store, 210½ Main street. 4t

White goods, all the qualities, striped and plaid Swiss, jaconets, Nainsooks, etc., in every variety and at lower prices than ever.
IGLAUER & FRITZ,
255 Main street.
3t

CHEAP GOODS.—Look at them. To the wholesale trade wanting dry goods, we say look at the stock of Menken Bros'. 2t

French Panama hats at 209 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

ELSON'S reopened. 3t

A FIRST CLASS FIRM.—The firm of Haller, Fisher & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, No. 40 Madison street, is worthy of commendation to our friends and the public. Its members are gentlemen of ability, business experience and honor. They have a large stock of goods. They sell at the lowest market rates, and they guard carefully the interests of those who make consignments to them.

THE WILDER REMEDIES.—The four great remedies that are announced in our columns as the Wilder medicines, and for sale by Dr. Ward & LeGuen, corner of Main and Adams street, are winning the confidence of the public. They are based on strictly scientific principles. They have been tested in thousands of cases, many of them known personally to us, and they have this guaranty, that they are not sold as a speculation, but purely for benevolent objects, as the entire profits from their sale go to a noble charity.

The greatest excitement still prevails at Reid & Brother's, 193½ Jefferson street, in consequence of the great rush to purchase clothing and furnishing goods at such remarkably low prices. 1w

ELSON'S reopened. 3t

White Goods! white goods of all descriptions just received at Mack Bros. & Bohm's. 3t
ELSON'S reopened. 3t

Hats of the latest styles at 209 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

LOOK at Elson's advertisement. 3t

TOURNAMENT.—Omnibuses will leave Court Square for the tournament every half hour, commencing at nine o'clock, and running until two o'clock p.m., for the accommodation of those wishing to attend. They will also run from the various depots on the arrival of trains direct to the grounds. Fare seventy-five cents or $1 for the round trip to those purchasing tickets. Tickets for sale at the Memphis and Charleston railroad, office corner Main and Court streets, and by our agents on the trains.
JOHN T. JONES,
Superintendent Memphis City Transfer Company.
MEMPHIS, May 21, 1867. 2t

The lightest and coolest hat worn at 209 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

LIEUTENANT GENERAL A. P. STEWART.—This elegant scholar has finally and formally agreed to return to his old chair, the professorship of mathematics in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee.

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street, have received the Catholic World for June; also the London Times, London Illustrated News, New York Weekly, Gleason's Literary Companion, Scientific American, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Monthly, Courier, Country Gentleman, New York Observer, London Sunday Times, Police Gazette, Round Table, and Day Book.

SWINDLING SCENE.—In the squall that passed over this city on Sunday night between eight and nine o'clock, while shutters and signs were flustering in the wind, a friend of ours, who was seeking the postoffice to deposit a letter, was very near being sent to "kingdom come" by a flying sign knocking him down, laying him out on the banquette, and sending him on a rapid journey through the gloom. Is there no ordinance about such signs. Our friend made a very narrow escape with his life and remained quietly conditions and escaped. He is not so anxious to recover damages in his own case, as to prevent some other head, not quite as hard as the noble one being broken. Quite a gale was blowing, and the wonder is that more did not escape with so little apparent damage, although he complains of his head, and his skin was completely *barked*.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call on yesterday from our friend, the gallant Major Joseph H. Sloss, the deposed Mayor of Tuscumbia, Alabama. There has been found no one to accept his official shoes. The Major, consequently, continues in the discharge of the official position for which he is so well fitted.

At the same time we grasped the manly hand of Dr. David R. Lindsay, the talented editor of that firm and unwavering press, the Florence (Ala.) *Journal*. He is, as we have known him for years, the same true hearted, chivalric man.

We are pleased to note the steady, upon attendance at the Tournament, of that talented young North Alabamian, Captain Arthur H. Keller. The Captain will remain with us several days, and we hope to see him often.

MEMPHIS RACE COURSE.—On Saturday there were two very interesting races over the Neighbors Course, and quite a number of people were on the grounds. The first was a pacing match between J. Curran's gray horse and Colonel Jackson's b. f. Blind Bill; mile heats, best in five. Bill a favorite. Blind Bill took the first heat. The two next were handily won by the gray, and the fourth heat Blind Bill having been shut out, was merely walked over. Time—2.56½, 2.56, 2.55.

The second race was a trot of ten miles for $250 a side. This was quite an exciting contest, Curran's horse, Bob Creighton, being the favorite ten and twenty to one. For the first eight miles he led, but on the first quarter of the ninth mile Lumber Jim closed up and passed, and continued to lead for the rest of the journey, coming in smartly ahead. The driver of the winning horse, in the excitement of the moment, after passing the goal, sprang from his sulky and ordered the horse to the stable, without consulting the judges, who decided that, although the winner, he had by the rules lost the race.

SUMMARY.

R. W. D. Dunn enters b. c. Limber Jim, four years old. 1
J. Curran enters b. h. Bob Creighton, six years old. 2
Time—The Chief of 2.56½.

GREAT TOURNAMENT 1867.

A Grand and Happy Affair.

A great, grand and magnificent Tournament Hop is to be given at the Overton Hotel, on Thursday evening, May 23, 1867, in honor of the Officers, Knights, Queen of Love and Beauty, Queen of May, and their Maids of Honor.

Committee of Arrangements.—Captain J. K. P. Pritchard, Captain Jack Horne, Captain W. D. Stratton, Captain Voorhies, T. E. Hughes, M. L. Fielding, Lieutenant John P. Wood, C. E. Bayliss, H. J. Ward, W. L. Cameron, Colonel James Coleman, P. R. Cousins. 2t

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, held yesterday, May 21st, 1867, present—Hon. C. G. Leland, Mayor; Chairman Hulbert; Aldermen Gincery, Powers, Cook, Hall, Wyatt, Swearingen, Akin, Egan, Scott, Hamilton, Baker, Smith, and Passmore.

A quorum being announced, the Chairman took his seat and called the Board to order, when the roll of Aldermen was called and the minutes of the three preceding meetings read and approved.

CITY ENGINEER—NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

The following communication was made to the Board:

To the Hon. Wm. G. Leland, Mayor, etc.

The undersigned having visited the cities of Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Vicksburg, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of examining the different kinds of pavements and modes of constructing the same, and as in the opinion of engineers and authorities in the cities named the Nicolson pavement is the best adapted generally to make the streets of this city level, smooth and durable, and as, in the opinion of engineers and authorities visited by us, it is the most economical pavement for a city of the size of Memphis, and as, in addition to the above, the Nicolson pavement has been laid, and now is being laid in the streets of the following cities, to-wit:

In Louisville, Ky., the present pavement is composed of a fine quality of limestone gravel, peculiar to that portion of the country, and is laid with a concrete foundation, similar to that required by the Nicolson pavement.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, about four miles of the Nicolson pavement has been laid, and one and one-half miles under contract.

In Vicksburg, Miss., about one mile of the Nicolson pavement has been laid, and one mile more is under contract.

In Chicago, Ill., about one mile of the Nicolson pavement has been laid, and two miles under contract.

In Milwaukee, Wis., there have been three lineal miles laid, and one mile under contract, which is all done by the Board of Public Works, who have charge of the streets, and who make specifications for the work. The property owners having frontage pay for the pavement in front of their lots, and to have the Nicolson pavement laid in front of their property, they paying for the cleanup.

In St. Louis, Mo., one lineal mile of the Nicolson pavement has been laid, and one mile more is under contract.

In all the cities the authorities and property owners, as a general rule, are highly pleased with the Nicolson pavement in all other pavements, except the Mayor of Cincinnati, who was not interviewed.

We would recommend, in reference to details, the following specifications from the specifications of the Nicolson pavement:

Any excavation in the amount of sand or gravel required under the pavement.

Wood lining, such as a square box or frame of timber, to be used to retain the sand to a depth of four inches of sand or gravel, which shall be properly rammed.

Wood blocks, of such dimensions as may be decided upon by the engineer, after examination of the works in those cities, and consultation with the most eminent hydraulic engineers in the country, to be not less than four inches nor more than six inches deep, of which are after the same pattern; are, of course, to be sawed square and true, and are to be dressed on the upper surface, and to be laid close together.

Third. The joints or spaces between the blocks should not exceed five-eighths of an inch in thickness. In the majority of the cities visited we found them one inch, in accordance with the specifications. The interstices or joints should be filled or covered the blocks are a distance of one and one-quarter inches from the surface, with pitch, or some other material, the best of which is to cause the least expansion in the heat, rendering it impossible or next to impossible for the blocks to come to close pavement, or to cause the edges of the blocks to be injured by reason of the attempt to force eighths of an inch this inequality would be overcome.

Fourth. The excavation of the trench for the foundation of the pavement, instead of one inch cubic yard, as per specifications, was found to be in the majority of the cities visited, after consultation with the most eminent engineers, to be one and one-quarter cubic yards per lineal foot, the difference in the amount of concrete to be used, and the expense of the same to be paid for by the contractor.

Fifth. The concrete or cement foundation should be not less than six inches in depth, and in the majority of the cities visited we found it to be eight inches, in accordance with the specifications. The concrete or cement foundation should extend the whole width of the street, which, in the majority of the cities visited, was found to be the case, and in the specifications of Memphis it is made the duty of the Board of Public Works to order the street pavements to be extended to the outside curbs. The concrete or cement foundation is to be composed of one part cement, two parts sand, and five parts gravel, or broken stone, which is required to pass through a screen with meshes not exceeding two inches in diameter. The cement, sand and gravel or broken stone are to be thoroughly mixed together in the proportions named, and the mixture is to be used immediately after the addition of water. The concrete or cement foundation is to be rammed until the surface is brought to a true and even plane, and to such a degree of solidity that the rammer produces no impression on the surface when struck with the full force of the arm. The concrete or cement foundation is to be laid in sections of not more than ten feet in length at one time, and the work is to be carried on in such a manner as to prevent the access of water to the concrete or cement before it has become hard. Should the concrete or cement foundation be injured by the admission of water, the contractor is to remove the same and replace it with new concrete or cement.

Sixth. The sand cushion is to be spread upon the concrete or cement foundation to a depth of one inch, and is to be thoroughly rammed and brought to a true surface.

Seventh. The blocks are to be laid in straight lines across the street, and close together, and are to be rammed with a heavy rammer, and the joints filled with sand, and the surface of the pavement is to be finished by a thorough ramming.

Eighth. The curbing is to be of stone, and the gutters of stone or cobble; and should have the preference over all other kinds.

We found in all the cities visited by us that no repairs as yet have been required, and that the pavement was in excellent condition for preservation, while the above pavements require constant repairs by the displacement of blocks and the settling of the surface of the Nicolson pavement, that once in three years will be sufficient to repair the Nicolson pavement, and in our opinion will cause it to last for fifteen or twenty years without renewal, and at a cost of not more than fifty cents per square yard would be required fifteen per cent. of the estimated cost of the Belgian pavement, which is the most expensive of any in the cities visited by us.

We would further state that we acknowledge the kind hospitalities extended to us by the city officials and citizens of the cities visited by us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS FORBES, City Engineer.

WATER WORKS.

The following reports were read and the recommendations adopted by the Board:

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis:

The undersigned, appointed a Board of Water Works Commissioners, by a resolution of your Board passed on Monday, April 29th, 1867, beg leave to report that on the 30th of April, we organized by the election of Wm. B. Hunt as Chairman, and Chas. Jones as Secretary. We then adjourned to meet on the 1st of May, at which time we met and after completing the organization of the election of Wm. B. Hunt as Chairman, and Chas. Jones as Secretary, we then adjourned to meet on the 2d of May.

After completing an organization on the election of Wm. B. Hunt as Chairman, and Chas. Jones as Secretary, we unanimously agreed that the first step necessary to lay the foundation of the work assigned to us, was to contract information at as low a rate as possible, and to employ a good, practical engineer, who would be competent to make a good, practicable survey, and who would be well informed as to the best method of constructing Water Works. We therefore appointed a committee, consisting of the President, Wm. B. Hunt, and Secretary, Chas. Jones, to visit the cities of the North to make the necessary examinations. They have carried out the instructions, and have now returned.

We have agreed to pay Mr. Charles Slicer $500, and his expenses while engaged in making the survey, and in consulting engineers. We have authorized them to employ and call into their aid such assistance as a number of parties to examine the surveys with the utmost expedition, subject, however, to the approval of your Honorable Board.

When the surveys and estimates are made we will submit to you a full report, and to have the plans and specifications of the Board, by paying for the cleanup.

We have also to report that the Superintendent has been instructed to examine the Water Works, and to report to the Board in writing, his opinion as to the best method of making the Water Works a success, and to make a report to the Board

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

GALLAWAY, HAMILTON & CO.

S. C. GALLAWAY, } Editors and Proprietors
HAMILTON, }
W. CLEBURNE, }

TERMS—Invariably in advance, $12; Weekly $2. Advertisements inserted at $1 per square for first insertion, each subsequent insertion one-half. Twenty cents per line for editorial notices.

OFFICE:

In our new building, No. 293 Jefferson street, near the corner of Main.

ARRIVAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS IN NEW YORK.

His Appearance, Dress, Etc., Etc.

The New York *Herald* of Thursday says;

At ten minutes before twelve o'clock last night the boat landed at the pier, and save a few hackmen, no one was in attendance to see the visitor. Some delay ensued before the passengers began to move out on the pier. A squad of policemen were in attendance to preserve order if necessary. At twelve o'clock Mr. Davis made his appearance, walking out on the plank from the boat with a slow, firm step, dressed in dark, steel-mixed cloth, with a heavy overcoat loosely thrown over him. In countenance he appeared thin and pale, but was characterized by the same look of firm determination and deliberate judgment for which he has always been remarkable. He wore a black Kossuth hat, low in the crown and wide in the rim, bent into the three cornered peak, *a la militaire*. Following him were his brother, General Joseph Davis, of Mississippi, late of the Confederate army, his wife, her sister, Miss Howell, and Dr. Craven, and Dr. Craven's son and Frank Pearson, of Newark, who also came up with the party. These entered hacks, and after some little delay were driven to the New York Hotel. Nothing was said by Mr. Davis except to bid adieu to Captain Blackman, of the Niagara, and thank him for the courtesy extended to him while on the voyage. The health of Mr. Davis is represented by his physician as being improved somewhat since his departure from Richmond. Dr. Craven came on board the Niagara at quarantine, and the Doctor's son accompanied the party from the late rebel capital. Mr. Davis is represented as having been in cheerful spirits during the voyage and as having communicated freely with the passengers on general subjects, avoiding, however, any allusion to political affairs, either of the past or present. He is said to have displayed considerable of that vigor, fluency and elegance of conversational power which have been remarked on frequent occasions before. On their departure from Richmond on Tuesday night at ten o'clock, everything is represented as having been quiet, there little or no enthusiasm being manifested, except occasional cheering from personal friends. The cavalry were all out and were stationed at the corners of the streets. A severe thunder shower fell about the time the boat was leaving Richmond and the wind blew a perfect hurricane. On arriving at Norfolk Mr. Davis went ashore and visited some friends there. Among these a cordial greeting met him, but no popular enthusiasm was manifested. There he visited Colonel Taylor's house and took tea with him. Captain Blackman, of the Niagara, dined with him at Richmond on the day of his departure.

He will remain in this city, as stirmised before, until this afternoon, when he will depart for Canada. Charles O'Connor will visit the New York Hotel this morning, and escort Mr. Davis to his own residence, where he will remain as a private guest until his departure. His stay at the hotel is represented as being a merely temporary convenience. On the moving out of the boat from the pier no demonstration of enthusiasm whatever was heard, and no expression of any feeling at all. The streets were well thinned out of their throngs of pedestrians at that late hour, and the closely shut hack which contained Mr. Davis moved along as innocently as if it did not contain one who had so recently occupied a large share of the public attention.

On reaching the New York Hotel the appearance of the building demonstrated that the preparations for Mr. Davis' arrival had been made with the greatest possible caution. The hotel was almost entirely deserted, the numerous friends of the late Confederacy who usually throng its commodious halls having doubtless been advised that they could best show their friendship and attachment to Mr. Davis by their absence. The front door was locked, though behind its glass panels might be seen the anxious face of a gentleman prominently connected with the hotel. As soon as the carriage had fairly stopped, Mr. Davis and his party were hurried to the private entrance, and admitted with all possible despatch. Mrs. Davis and her sister at once ascended the staircase; but Mr. Davis himself, together with his brother, stayed in the hall a few moments to thank Captain Grier, who had accompanied the party, for his guardianship. Mr. Davis is also greatly touched with the courtesy and consideration extended to him by the Northern police officer, and expressed his appreciation of it with considerable heartiness and warmth.

Dr. Craven was the only member of Mr. Davis' party who remained behind. On going to the office to register his name the clerk asked him if the names of Mr. Davis and family should also be placed upon the hotel record. Dr. Craven at once replied in the negative, adding that he thought Mr. Davis would prefer to remain strictly private. No notice of the fact that the late President of the so-called Confederate States is staying at the hotel, therefore appears upon its register. A few minutes afterwards a gentleman, who had evidently heard the rumor of Mr. Davis' arrival in the city, asked the clerk if it was true that he was a guest of the house. The clerk at once replied in the negative, and although pressed pretty closely, persisted in the denial.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Legal Tender Act Declared Constitutional.

The United States Supreme Court on Friday rendered decisions sustaining the Legal Tender Act. A mercantile firm in Washington claimed to have made a special deposit in gold with Riggs & Co., bankers, prior to the Legal Tender Act. Subsequent to its passage the defendants declined to pay in kind, but made tender of Treasury Notes which the plaintiffs refused to accept, and brought their action to compel payment in gold in order to show, on the trial, a special contract to pay in gold. Evidence was offered of an arrangement made, generally, in the District of Columbia, where the action was brought, between the defendants and their bankers at the time gold commenced rising to a premium by which deposits were to be paid in kind. This evidence was rejected, the Legal Tender Act being held constitutional, judgment was given for the depositors. The case was appealed. Justice Clifford read the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment below, holding that the evidence offered was properly excluded, as the judgment below was that the Legal Tender Act was constitutional. The affirmance is equivalent to a direct finding in the case by the Supreme Court to that effect, although the question is not discussed further than to say that the deposit was payable in legal money of the United States, meaning thereby Treasury Notes which were tendered by the defendants.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Plan Proposed for Union of Old and New School Churches.

ROCHESTER, May 18, 1867.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly this a.m., the Committee on the Reunion of the two bodies of Presbyterians, reported at considerable length, after a consultation of several days, which was conducted in the kindest spirit. In the terms of reunion, the preamble sets forth the advantages of the seamless garment, augmenting the strength of the church. The conditions are that the Doctrinal and Ecclesiastical basis of the common standards of the churches and Confession of Faith shall continue as before, and the discipline of all ministers and churches in the two bodies are to have the same standing in the united body. All churches not thoroughly Presbyterian, who are in the organization, shall be invited to perfect their organization, and no other churches shall be received. The official records of the two branches shall be received and held as the history of the church. No rule or precedent not recognized by the bodies shall be accepted until accepted by the united body. The corporate rights are to be consolidated. There shall be no single committee for church enterprises. These terms are to be ratified by three fourths of the Presbyteries of each branch. The terms are to be published and report made to general assemblies in 1868. Theological assemblies may, if they choose, put themselves under Synodical control. Hon. D. Hays, Hon. H. W. Greene, Dr. Theodore W. Dwight, Hon. Wm. Strong and Hon. George Sherwood are recommended as committee to investigate the question of property and rights, to report next January. The report was referred without discussion to a committee of nine, to report to the Assembly next Wednesday.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "The Cincinnati *Gazette* is trying to reconcile the establishment of universal suffrage by Congressional enactment with the Constitution of the United States. It might just as well attempt to prove that Thurlow Weed has warrant in the Bible. Why don't the *Gazette* come out at once and say, as one of its partisan leaders did the other day in Indiana, that the Constitution isn't worth the paper it is written on? Such it knows to be really the Radical doctrine."

The Doctors on Female Physicians.

In the National Medical Convention, in Cincinnati, last week, the question of recognizing female physicians by the same rules as other physicians came up. Dr. Pallen, of St. Louis, opposed the resolution. In Europe—Austria, France and Prussia—the practice of medicine and obstetrics by females has proved a failure. It is contrary to the spirit of our profession to have anybody connected with it except men, and men of reason. Nature has so ordained the female that, at certain periods, she is absolutely unfitted to do anything; consequently, could not attend to the legitimate duties of the physician. Another serious objection—no person can practice medicine or surgery without a knowledge of pathological anatomy, and no woman having sufficient delicacy to enter the sick chamber would enter the dissecting room to obtain such knowledge. Imagine a lady, with her style of dress, flitting around in the charnel house, or, with microscopes, diving into cancer cells.

He spoke at considerable length, when Dr. Bowditch undertook to advocate the resolution, but both were summarily put down, and more than a dozen votes being given for the proposition.

MONETARY.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1867.

Business in financial affairs continues to rule quiet. Money rules stringent, though the banks report the supply of currency sufficient to meet all demands. The discount market rules close, with the rates of interest firm; first class paper rules at 10@12 per cent; commercial at 15@18; street rates range from 2 to 3 per cent. per month.

Gold in New York yesterday opened at 137¼, and steadily advanced to 137⅝, and closed at 137½. The market here was steady with small country sales, with the premium rates ruling at 135@135½; silver continues firm and steady at 126@128.

EXCHANGE—Is in light supply, with little making and firm at ½ to ¼ premium; cotton bills at ¼ to par.

CITY SCRIP—Quiet, with a small inquiry. Brokers are buying at 88@89 and selling at 89@91. police scrip is dull and heavy at 70@75. County scrip steady; old issue firm at 94@95; new at 80 to 82.

BONDS—Memphis and Ohio railroad bonds, 2@3c; Memphis and Little Rock first mortgage bonds, 70@80; Memphis and Charleston railroad bonds, 60@70; Tennessee bonds, new, 55@60; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds, 50@55; Memphis city coupons, 60@65; Memphis city railroad bonds, 90@95.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of Saturday has the following in regard to the late financial trouble:

If the commercial week closes this evening the doors may as well be kept closed until business can be had for next seven days. The financial troubles do not rage with the week, or the past seven days. The troubles began with the week, and have been under great excitement since the closing of the doors on Monday morning. On Monday, the closing of the doors as well as the closing of the vaults was the first thing in the morning, and the excitement ran high in the middle of the City National Bank, which was cleared up on Wednesday.

Week-day after week-day of the past month, banks have suspended or failed in meeting obligations, owing, it is said, to extensive embarrassments with the Ocean Bank, it being the holder of sundry checks drawn by the First National of the North, which are now known to be worthless, and which the Ocean's question have not been returned, but will be in the course of mail, the manager of the bank authorized to state. The Ocean Bank, in a card paper from Mr. Barker particularly, only explains the cause of its suspension. What exchange has been promised? As it is not had time to be realized, we have had to take it out of the middle of the month; whether the suspension is not premature, and in anticipation of the difficulties attending the transmission of specie-coin must wait a few days. The Bank of Commerce had no circulation, and the amount of its deposits, large or small in the aggregate, has added to the feeling of excitement and commotion.

Failures in the country are announced by the daily dispatches from England, which are generally to order to meet the views and speculations of the street. Rates have been fully up to speculations, and with a stock daily decreasing, there will be very little money shown in this section for five months. Sugar and molasses of local production are things of the past. Cotton is now the only staple of importance, and even that continues free. Prices have not fallen of much—not even to meet the struggles of the money market.

In having our semi-weekly tour among owners of money, dealers in mortgage securities, we could not learn of any transactions in paper of importance. Commercial paper, first class and good mortgage notes on city property can be placed at 10 to 12 per cent. Cotton factors are able to let out funds on commercial paper of undoubted character, but they can hardly be negotiated unless at rates which no dealer, broker or merchant can willingly submit to. Interest which has been paid, is paid. Money is growing tight from day to day.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1867.

Trade in the leading markets continues quiet and steady, with a small shipping and city trade doing. The markets are well supplied, though breadstuffs and Western products continue to rule high, and consigners, as a consequence, only make purchases for immediate and pressing wants. The weather continues changeable—alternating from cold to sunshine, from heat to cold, from dry to storm and rain, with almost unparalleled rapidity. It is to be hoped that the cold weather of yesterday for a blue November day, after a copious rain in the early part of the evening previous, although about the noon of night the winds dispelled the clouds and gave us the starlight and a queenly moon. It must be apparent to every planter and farmer that the season is too far advanced for those who have not yet planted cotton, and the surest policy now is to plant corn upon all the cotton lands. The fertility of our soil, properly worked, will bring forward a good crop of corn and mature it in season, even if the planting be as late as the first of June. They should take no care, however, not to overcrop themselves. The ground should be deeply plowed and well broken, and be kept well stirred until the stalk is ready to joint, and then no hoe should be laid by, free of weeds or "entangling alliances," when nature will do the rest. Every farmer and planter should take care to put in a full crop of turnips in the latter part of the summer or first of September for fall and winter use. There is no reason why this succulent, so useful for man or beast, should not be afforded here as cheaply as it is at the North, where we have known the wagon loaded to be sold season after season at ten cents per bushel. Those who wish to be truly independent should raise their own corn, potatoes and turnips, and enough for their neighbors, so they may not appreciate the importance of helping themselves. The ground must be broken up and harrowed, the seed sown broadcast, and the whole rolled, to insure a good crop; but a fair yield may be expected without any extra labor. New ground is the most fruitful and best adapted.

COTTON—The market opened yesterday morning quiet and steady, and exhibited very little animation throughout the day. The offerings were sufficient to meet the requirements of buyers, but holders were firm and asked prices generally above buyers' views. The advices from Liverpool and the East were rather discouraging, which caused a depression in the market here, and during the afternoon the market was dull and heavy, with prices drooping and unsettled. Buyers were adverse to operating, their inability to negotiate exchange, unless at unsatisfactory rates, rendering it extremely difficult for them to fill their orders to advantage. Hence the sales have been light. Sales of middling at 23½@23½c; bright middling at 25c; low middling at 22¾@23c; good ordinary at 22@22¼c; strict middling at 23¾@26½c. The market closed dull, with prices irregular and drooping.

Ordinary	18 @21
Good ordinary	19 @22
Low middling	21 @23
Middling	23 @25
Strict middling	23½@25½
Good do	24 @26

The *White County Record* of the 12th has the following in regard to the growing crops of cereals:

DAMAGED CROPS.

We regret to learn that the late cool nights have considerably retarded the growth of the cereals. Corn has been tinged by frost, leaving a yellowish mark thereon. We hope, however, the weather is not too far distant, this falling may yet be remedied, as it is as yet not materially hurt. The wheat looks well from the distance, but upon close examination the intelligent farmer will behold traces of destruction, and a sorry undergrowth generally. Oats are rather more prosperous than wheat or corn, yet it is not as favorable upon the whole as could be expected, all for the want of warm weather. Cotton, we fear, has but little looked after, and but few acres are as yet planted. We hear of some instances where it had been planted, which was afterwards plowed over and planted in corn. This we look upon as a very wise policy. Altogether, the corn crop far exceeds that of cotton. As the people are hovering upon a state of uncertainty, they all think that by having plenty of corn and but a short crop of cotton, will be of much greater advantage. Farming is far, very far, behind its usual time, and if the weather should not clear up soon, but little growth is anticipated by the country people. This, however, is naught but gloomy anticipations, to be attributed to the dilapidated condition of our political affairs.

GENERAL MARKET.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.]

CORN—The market yesterday was quiet with large receipts and prices drooping; choice white and yellow on the levee ruled at from $1 25 to $1 30; mixed and inferior from $1 20 to $1 24.

BRAN—Firm and steady, with a fair trade doing; prime timothy on the levee ruled at $26 50 to $29 50, and lower grades from $23 50 to $25.

OATS—Firm and steady, with a good demand. No. 1 rules from 95 to 97½c; 1 car, 92@94c.

BUTTER—In good demand, choice roll and fresh packed at 18@ 20c; inferior from 20 to 25c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady, with prices tending downward. Mess pork rules at $22 50@24 per bbl; prime, $21@22. Clear sides, 13@13½c. Plain sugar cured hams, 14½@16c. Breakfast bacon, 16@17c; shoulders, 10@10½c.

LARD—Quiet and steady. Keg leaf, 13½@14c; tierces, 13c.

EGGS—In large supply, with a fair trade doing at 16@18c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Scarce and in active demand, with small receipts; sales from $6 to $8 50 per dozen.

TURKEYS—Few in market; selling at $23@24 per dozen.

CHEESE—Nominal; Western Reserve 14@18c.

COMMEAL—In good supply and small demand. Kiln dried sells at $6 00@6 25; fresh ground rules at $5 50@5 75.

BEAN—Firm and steady at 45@46c per ton.

APPLES—Steady and firm at $8@10 per bbl.

COFFEE—Market steady with a small trade doing: Rio, 29@29c; Laguirs, 35@38c; Java, 36@46c.

MOLASSES—Market inactive, with a small trade doing. New Orleans 80 to 90; Sorghum at 65 to 75c. Syrups 85c to $1 10.

SUGAR—Steady and quiet. Orleans 13¼ to 16c; crushed and powdered 17@17½c; coffee sugars 15 to 16¾c; yellow refined 14 to 15c.

ONIONS—Dull and nominal at 3@4 per brl.

POTATOES—In full supply, with a limited demand. Sales of peachblows at $2 25@2 50; inferior at $1 50@2; choice pinkeyes at $2 75@3 per brl.

BEANS—Quiet at $3 25@3 50 per brl for prime navy.

RICE—Quiet at 11¼@12½c per lb.

SALT—Steady and dull at $2 75@3 per brl.

TALLOW—9@10c per lb.

TAR—Quiet at $6 50 per keg.

TURPENTINE—Firm at $1@1 10 per gallon.

CANDLES—Dull and quiet at 16c for light weights. WHITE LEAD—Steady at 12 to 16c per lb.

WOOL—In fair demand; unwashed, 20@28c; washed, 30@40c per lb.

WHISKY—Market steady and quiet, with a small trade doing. Sales of common at $1 90@2 25; Bourbon, $1 50@4 25.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for all grades and prices are unchanged. A fine stock is on hand and new supplies are received daily. We quote natural leaf at $1 25@1 30; fancy Virginia, new work, $1 00@1 25; fine bright, pounds, $1 00@1 10; medium do, pounds, 75@80c; common bright, pounds, 60@75c; fine fancy smoking, 75c@$1 50.

LIQUORS.

DAN. ABLE & CO.,

RECTIFIERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

LIQUORS.

WE SELL TO THE TRADE AT

ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI,

OR ANY OTHER MARKET

No. 3 Bradley Block, Memphis, Tenn

Manufacturers of Imperial Bitters,

Superior to any in use.

mh26-1

TO THE TRADE.

I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE MERchants and Dealers in

Ale and Lager Beer,

Of my Superior Quality of this Beverage.

Which I can furnish at any part of the City or Railroad Depot. FREE OF CHARGE, having made extensive Steamer arrangements in this branch of my business. I would also call their attention to my fine stock of

LIQUORS,

Consisting of pure Robinson County Whisky, Bourbon Whisky Rye Whisky, Together with a complete stock of BAR STORES.

JACOB STRINKUHL,
320 Third street, Library Building,
apl-2m North of Post Office.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

261 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

A. VACCARO, N. MAGEVNEY, JR
E. VACCARO, A. E. VACCARO.

A. Vaccaro & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC.,

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis Tenn

mh27-1y

$100 Reward.

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!

THE above Reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery to me at Bartlett, Shelby county, Tenn., of J. H. HALE, the above described thief. Hale is from Bolivar, Tenn., and left Memphis, May 4, 1867; or $50 will be paid for the recovery of the horse. The horse has been recovered.

Said Hale formerly lived in Talahoma county, Miss.; is six feet high, short curly hair, with yellow complexion; is about forty years old; has no whiskers.

The horse is a dark bay, about fifteen hands high, branded "U. S." and "C." and letter "J." under the mane; nine years old.

mh17-1m NEAL.
Near Bartlett, Tenn.

WATCHES! DIAMONDS!

SOLID GOLD

Watches, Chains, Rings,
Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Rings,
Thimbles, Buttons, Keys, Etc.

SOLID SILVER

Watches, Pitchers, Goblets,
Spoons, Forks, Ladies.

In fact everything in the Silver line, from a Thimble to a

SOLID TEA SERVICE,

AT MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.'S,
No. 23 Main street.

mar4-1m

Our Stock is New, Fine, Elegant.

Unreclaimed.

THE following list of articles, will be sold to pay freight and charges, unless called for within thirty days:

MARK—W. & Co., 1 box; Simson, Price & Co., 1 box; W. H. Baldwin, 1 iron gate; J. G. & M., 1 bbl pork; W. C. S. & Co., half dozen washboards; M. H. Hart, bbl comm. bale; M., 10 plows; M. O. Shults, 1 box; S. H. Avery, 1 roll leather; J. Mitchell, 1 child's carriage; M. & B., six chairs; Kennedy, Lee & Lewis, 2 boxes; Mott & Co., 1 box; A., 1 bundle rods.

NO MARKS—11 pair hames, 1 keg white lead, 1 box tobacco, 2 extra glasses, 1 box window sash, 1 bale sail, 1 small cog wheel, plow, 1 grindstone, 41 pegs hollow ware, 1 tin safe.

my1 tf PLUMMER.

SAYRE, PLUMB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLERY

SADDLERY HARDWARE

142 Poydras Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo
my3-tf J. D. FORD & CO. Memphis, Tenn

MISCELLANE

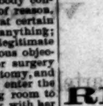
Notice.

I will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at the next term, to be held on the first Monday in May next, for letters of administration on the estate of H. A. Rawlings, deceased, late of said county, unless the said estate is settled to my satisfaction before said time.

E. L. RELCHES.

April 12th, 1867. apr16-law1m

BEAUTY.

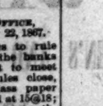


Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DE BREUX'S FRENCH LIQUID CERVELLE. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn half of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy, massive curls. Has been used by the fashionable of every city; therefore needless to say it is the most beautiful dressing ever produced. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and post-paid, $1 25. Description pamphlet mailed free. Address DE BREUX, 181 UTICA & CO., Chemists, No. 26 River street, Troy, N. Y., sole Agents for the United States.

mh21

Whiskers and Mustaches



Forced to grow upon the Smoothest Face in from three to five weeks by using

DR. SEVIGNE'S

RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE,

The most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon entirely new principles. Has already almost miraculous results. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Beware of all preparations will be rejected, and if such should be given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and post-paid, $1. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
No. 26 River street, Troy, N. Y.
Sole Agents for the United States.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes and radiant hair
Whose curling tendrils soft, entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

BY using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time it is a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but promotes its growth. The Crisper Coma is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete dressing of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post paid, for $1.

Address all orders to

W. L. CLARKE & CO., Chemists,
No. 9 West Fayette, street, Syracuse, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

CASTELLAR'S HAIR EXTERMINATOR,

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

TO the Ladies, especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article in female toilet. It is easily applied, does not curl or blacken the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and entirely, destroying the roots, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by ladies in Europe, and is the only one that has ever been in existence. Price is cents per package, sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of price.

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
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ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED

At the wonderful revelations made by the great Astrologist

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

SHE reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restored to happiness those who, from doubtful events, causeless jealousies or love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, etc., etc., had become unhappy. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, tells you what you were born for, what business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful. She causes speedy marriages the very day you apply to her. Every event from the cradle to the grave, likewise the characteristics of the future husband or wife, even the very day they will wed, with personal appearance, name, etc. She reveals the hidden mysteries of the future, and the past, that have been kept secret from all the rest of the world. She also reveals the secret art by which she obtains her power, and explains how any person can become perfect in the same. She overcomes or predominates in the consideration, all the aspects and positions of the planets at the hour of birth, and from the time of birth, she defines the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist of the age, for she can be consulted on all matters, which may have an favorable or opportunity. Consultation fee, with Nativity written out, $1 00. Ladies living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction as if present in person. Send a correct description of the nativity, with all inquiries answered and likeness inclosed, sent by mail or express, as mentioned. Terms, $5. Strictest secrecy will be maintained, and no correspondence returned or destroyed. Reference can be had from every State and town in which you were born, inclosing a small piece of hair and your name and address. Address

Post-office Drawer, 76, Buffalo, N. Y.
mh21

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The secret is known now so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair,

BY THE USE OF

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL

FOR

Improving and Beautifying the Complexion.

THE most valuable and perfect preparation in use for giving a lady a beautiful, healthy appearance in time to any season. It quickly removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sunburn, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin bright and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a transparent liquid cannot be seen on the skin. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is consumed by the ton in that country and Europe. The demand is so great that 20,000 bottles were sold during the past year—a sufficient guaranty of its efficacy. Price only $1 per bottle. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order by

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
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THE CHINGAORA

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO

THE CHINGAORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor entirely unknown to any of the tobacco of this world. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the extreme purity of that deadly poison, nicotia, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and the sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which so many fall victims to. The Chingaora is entirely free from the